Turabi's revolution: Islam and power in Sudan


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Turabi's Revolution has 0 ratings and 0 reviews. This book has acquired the status of a classic as an introduction to the rise of the Islamist movement i...

Start by marking “Turabi's Revolution: Islam and Power in Sudan (Grey Seal Islamic Studies Book 1)” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving… Want to Read. Currently Reading. Read. Other editions. Enlarge cover. Turabi's discourse is peppered with obscure historical references and quiet, self-deprecating chuckles when he talks of the impossibility of a poor nation like Sudan exporting terrorism or challenging the West. Then, in the same breath, he applauds the collapse of the Soviet Union, because it gave Muslim countries access to nuclear technology. "It's just that America's been trying hard, and visibly, to stop Muslims from developing any technology," he explained. "And, of course, anyone who's powerful would want to maintain the equation. I mean, it makes them e The powerful impact of the Mahdist revolution on Sudanese Islam and political life can be seen in the continuing influence of the al-Mahdi family. Muhammad Ahmad's son `Abd al-Rahman al-Mahdi rose to the difficult role of family, religious, and political leader of the Ansar at the dawn of colonialism in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Affendi, Abdelwahab El-. Turabi's Revolution: Islam and Power in the Sudan. London, iggi. An insider's view of the ideology and rise to a powerful position in Sudanese politics of the Muslim Brotherhood movement and its chief proponent, Hasan al-Turabi.
In 1999, however, Turabi’s fortunes abruptly changed: he lost a power struggle with Bashir, who fired him. This spring, Turabi, in a striking return to Sudanese politics, said some astonishing things about Islam. Though he had always been more supportive of women’s rights than other hard-liners, he was now declaring that women and men are equal, that women can lead Islamic prayers, that covering the hair is not obligatory, that apostasy should not be a crime. Turabi seemed to recognize that, in the ruins of his own making in Sudan, his countrymen required a new notion of Islam and government. Great turns in history seldom come because someone writes a manifesto or proposes a theory. Turabi would find himself pushed aside when the ‘Memo of the Ten’ was signed by individuals who are part of the ruling clique, when they saw Turabi’s capacity for surpassing the charismatic authority traditional Islamist parties in Sudan have exhibited. Firstly, how genuine are the movement’s motives and to what extent were its failures inevitable?